

dark branches of this spot extend down the hinder part of the monstachial area; there is a pale spot immediately in front of the eye; the cheek beneath the eye is red-fawn, with a distinct dark smoky patch behind the eye and beneath the ear. The ears dark blackish, except at their bases. The whole of the underparts, the hands, and the feet white.

2 ♂, 1 ♀, Province of Ghizeh; collected by Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.G.S.

Type of species, no. 1, ♂, in al.

Measurements (taken from specimens preserved in alcohol):—

	♂ (type), no. 1. mm.	♂, no. 2. mm.	♀, no. 3. mm.
Head and body	72	74	73
Tail	112	92 (imperfect)	105 (imperfect)
Hind foot	23·5	21·5	23
Forearm and hand . . .	23	23	23
Ear	11	11	11

No. 2, ♂, has a very short hind foot; the tail is very imperfect, there being no crest on the part remaining.

Measurements of skull of ♂, no. 2:—

Greatest length 26 millim.; greatest breadth 15; breadth of brain-case 13·5; temporal constriction 5·2; length of nasals 10; basal length 22; length of palate 10; incisive foramina 4·5; molar series 3·6.

This mouse-gerbil is a prettily marked, compactly built little animal, though the hind legs are rather long. It is very distinct from *D. quadrimaculatus*, Lataste, found not far off at Helouan, which is yellow in colour and is larger and more handsomely coloured than *D. Watersi**, de Winton.

VIII.—*Notices of Two new Species of Potto from the French Congo Territory.* By W. E. DE WINTON.

THE collections made by Mr. G. L. Bates in the French Congo territory have added considerably to our knowledge of the Pottos. Two new species are here described, one belonging to the true Pottos (*Perodicticus*) and the other to the dwarf Pottos (*Arctocebus*).

Besides the new forms, examples of the large Potto from Gaboon (*P. Edwardsi*) described briefly by M. Bouvier in the 'Guide du Natural.' 1879, i. p. 10, have been obtained,

* *Novitates Zool.* (Tring), Dec. 1901.

affording means of comparison. This large Gaboon species is characterized by its long head, short tail, and dull greyish colouring.

The genus *Arctocebus* is well separated from *Perodicticus* in the formation of the hand, the fuller development of the molars, the want of the shelf over the auditory meatus formed by the squamosal, and the absence of the protruding processes of the cervical vertebrae.

Perodicticus Batesi, sp. n.

Size intermediate between *P. potto* and *P. Edwardsi*. Colour very much richer and more rufous or almost red-mahogany. Bristle-hairs about nape strongly developed. Tail very short, as short or shorter than that of *P. Edwardsi*.

Type in the British Museum, no. 98. 5. 4. 12, ♀, 11th Feb., 1898. Benito River, 15 miles from mouth. G. L. Bates, no. 340.

Fang name "Awun."

Measurements (taken in the flesh):—

Head and body 380 millim.; tail 40; hind foot 75; ear 23.

Another specimen (a male) has practically the same measurements.

The skull, except in being larger, closely resembles that of *P. potto*; the squamosal portion of the zygomatic arch is, however, broader, and the teeth are larger.

The skull of *P. Edwardsi* is very readily distinguished by its length and less expanded zygomata, and at the same time by the great breadth of the posterior portion across the mastoids and auditory bullæ.

Arctocebus aureus, sp. n.

Size smaller than *A. calibarensis*; tail very short, the terminal hairs stiff and closely pressed together.

The whole of the upper surface bright golden red, the hair very lustrous, with no dark tips; the lower side is dull and paler, mixed with ashy grey.

The snout is considerably projected beyond the lower lip. The front of the face, from the eyes to the point of the nose, is sparsely clothed with minute hairs and is practically naked; from the side of the nose to the eyes there is a slight ridge of stiffer hairs, with a few longer sensory hairs interspersed, the fur on the cheek growing forwards to assist in the formation of the ridge. The immediate circle of the orbit

is dark, and there is a short eyebrow formed of dark stiff hairs above the front corner of the eye.

The front foot or hand differs from that of its only ally in having a much shorter fifth finger, which only just passes the first joint of the long fourth finger.

The skull is readily distinguished from that of *A. calibarensis* by its narrowness and fine moulding. The snout is very sharp and the orbits closer together. The premaxillæ are extraordinarily developed and project in front of the incisors more than the length of the diameter of the narial opening. The incisive foramina are very small. The angle of the lower jaw is cut short off, the condylar process clearly projecting beyond it posteriorly.

Type (♂) no. 1. 11. 21. 3 in the British Museum.

Collected by G. L. Bates, 16th April, 1901, "50 miles up the Benito River, among hills of 500 to 1000 feet above sea-level" (G. L. B.).

Measurements taken in the flesh :—

Head and body 270 millim.; tail 18; hind foot 38; ear 30.

The skull is unfortunately much damaged; it is that of an animal arrived at maturity, but with the teeth little worn, having long pointed cusps. In all essential characters the teeth agree with those of *A. calibarensis*.

A female of *A. calibarensis* in alcohol, presented to the British Museum by Miss Kingsley, shows three pairs of mammae on the breast—postaxial, pectoral, and abdominal; the hindmost pair only slightly further removed from the middle pair than these are from the front pair. The clitoris is long and penis-like, measuring 10 millim. in length: the clearly separated vagina has a cross-opening about 9 millim. in width, somewhat lunate in form (the convex side towards the anus, which is unusually far removed); the edges are exceedingly thin and overhanging, partly closing over a wide antechamber containing the more delicate parts.

I am not aware that the female of *Perodicticus* has yet been examined.

IX.—*On the Southern Snapping-Turtle* (*Chelydra Rosignonii*, Bocourt). By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE late Professor Peters was the first to make known, in 1862, the occurrence of a Snapping-Turtle in Ecuador. This record is based on a young specimen from near Guayaquil